Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1806. [No. 1506.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,

10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate,
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calmancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,—
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP

HETTY,

Just arrived from Liverpool, and lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory may be seen and description of the Ship made known, on application to Captain Russel, on board or to

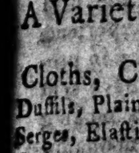
Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days, she will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1. d

For Sale or Freight,



The Schooner

BETSEY,

Burthen eight hundred barrels; *Was built in eighteen hundred and two*—And is without exception the best Schr. belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*

Benjamin Shreve, *jun.*

Dec. 14. tf.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for sale by,

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. tf

N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time ninth West Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 *boxes—containing*
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportation.
ALSO,
80 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;
For Sale, by

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the 9th Instant.

By order of the President and Directors.

Gurdin Chapin, *Cashier*

January 6. 3aw4w

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—*Apply to the* PRINTER.

November 12.

15 hogsheads } Prime retailng Molasses.
12 tierces }
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muscat Wine
4 half butts Constantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogsheads } New-England Rum
15 barrels }
50 barrels Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey
6 casks refined British Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate

Just received, and for sale, for cash or on the usual credits.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

December 21 d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, by

Nathaniel Wattles and Co.

20 hogsheads fourth proof Jamaica Rum.

30 ditto best retailing Molasses.

January 14. dtf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Two boxes Irish Linen—*real Colerraines.*

50 barrels prime Pork.

Wm. Hodgson.

November 28. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do,
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlass, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. John Janney's, has received via Baltimore,

A Handsome assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or on short credit, to punctual customers.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
Winsor Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,
Fancy Moleskins and Florentines,
Silk Plush and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twist and Thread,
Leno and Dragoona Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do, Spun do.
Do. York Fan and Doe-skin do.
Ladies' White and Black Hose,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Wash Leather & Riding Gloves,
Sattins, Lutestrings and Persians,
Lutestring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats.
Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Caddows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Osnabrigs,
Dowlasses and Bedticking,
Silk and Cotton Suspenders,
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct. 21 eod.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 16.

Mandeville and Jamesson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto,

Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum,

Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.

Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Lisbon,
Malaga, and } WINES,
Teneriffe

40 cases St. Ellaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,
100 cases West Schiedam Gin.
A few hogsheads of choice Molasses,
Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Souchong,
Hyson Skin, and } TEAS,
Bohea
Very carefully selected from the best cargoes for country trade and family use.

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimstone.

Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

British Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18.

Liverpool Coarse Salt.

400 hhds. Liverpool coarse Salt, on board the schooner Polly and Eliza, at Lawrason's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,

Who have also received by said Schooner from Boston,

8 hogsheads retailing Molasses,
50 barrels New England Rum,
100 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
20 do. Chocolate
15 do. Cod Fish,
10 casks fresh Raisins,
20 boxes do. Muscatel ditto.
2 chests Imperial Tea.

IN STORE,

Beerboon Gurrahs,
Young Hyson and Hyson-Skin Teas,
First quality Russia, heavy and light Raven Duck,
American Sewing Twine,
Havanna Segars, of a superior quality,
Dipt Candles,
Chocolate,
N. E. Rum, in hogsheads and barrels,
Pork,
1 cask double refined Loaf Sugar,
6000 lbs. Sheet Lead, &c.

☞ Cash will be given for 150 barrels Corn. Apply as above.

January 14. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

(*Price one Dollar.*)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By Mrs. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20. d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar, at the lower end of Duke-street, under the house of *E. Mill's*;

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

Best Rhode-Island Potatoes; New-York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions; Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where the inhabitants may be supplied with large or small quantities of the above articles, on terms very moderate.

A. WILLIS.

January 15. dtm

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, and } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Souchong

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,
Bussellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and } *WINES.*
Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the SUBSCRIBER.

22 hhds. Brimstone,
12 casks Linseed-Oil,
2 cases Cantharides,
ALSO
30 casks first quality Cheese.

JOHN G. LADD.

Jan. 9. dtf.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the house of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required to pay to the Treasurer of said Company ten dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on the first day of February, 1806—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of May—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of July—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of September—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of November next ensuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompson, *Treasurer,*

December 13. dtf1 Feb

CASH, and the highest price, will be given for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, respecting the application of Hamet Caramalli, ex-bashaw of Tripoli.

[CONTINUED.]

Commodore Barron to William Eaton, Esquire.

MALTA, 22d March, 1805.

SIR,

BY captain Hull, who arrived in this harbor with the United States brig Argus under his command, on the 10th instant, I received your favors addressed to me, together with communications for the secretary of the navy, and copies of the correspondence betwixt yourself and captain Hull relative to your proceedings, from your arrival in Egypt until his departure from thence; also by the hands of Mahumed, secretary, a letter from his excellency Hamet Bashaw, announcing his junction with you, all which I have perused with an attention and deliberation which the important and interesting nature of their contents demands. I cannot but applaud the energy and perseverance that has characterised your progress through a series of perplexing and discouraging difficulties, to the attainment of the object of your research, an attainment which I am disposesed to consider as a fair presage of future success.

On receipt of these communications by captain Hull, I did not lose a moment in making the necessary arrangements for sending you succours, and I now dispatch the Argus brig, with the Hornet sloop under her convoy, carrying a variety of stores and provisions, according to the accompanying list. Captain Hull will shape his course for Bomba, direct, where he calculates on finding you, with the bashaw and his army, and where he supposes you will make a stand. I have directed him to deliver these stores to you, to be applied as your discretion may direct. He has also under his charge a sum in specie, amounting to 7 000 dollars, which is likewise to be placed at your disposal. By the time these vessels establish a communication with you, you will have been enabled to form a correct opinion as to the prospect of ultimate success, and thence to estimate the advantages likely to result to our affairs from this co-operation, and by this opinion you must be guided in the application of the succors. Should you have encountered unexpected difficulties and obstacles, which place the chances of success upon more than precarious ground, your own prudence will suggest the propriety of not committing these supplies, and the money, uncontrouledly to the power of the bashaw: indeed, in the point of view in which I regard the measures already pursued, as well as the subject of co-operation generally, I conceive we ought to tread with the utmost caution.

It is far from my wish, sir, to damp your ardour, or that of your companions in arms, by laying too great a stress upon the cold maxims of prudence, whereby the tide of success is often lost; something, I am aware, should always be left to fortune, in enterprises of this nature: but I must own there are certain things, expressed in your dispatches, which, when brought to the test of my instructions from home, give birth to feelings of doubt and uneasiness; these I deemed it incumbent on me to point out to you with candour and explicitness, in order that we may be fully understood. You must be sensible that in giving their sanction to a co-operation with the exiled bashaw, government did not contemplate the measure as leading, necessarily and absolutely, to a reinstatement of that prince in his rights on the regency of Tripoli. They appear to have viewed the co-operation in question, as a means which, if there existed energy and enterprise in the exile, and attachment to his person on the part of his former subjects, might be employed to the common furtherance and advantage of his claims and our cause, but without meaning to fetter themselves by any specific or definite attainment as an end, which the tenor of my instructions and the limited sum appropriated for that special purpose, clearly demonstrate. I fear by the convention you were about to enter into with Hamet, and by the complexion of other measures that a wider range may have been taken than is consistent with the powers vested in me for that particular object. These apprehensions may, perhaps, prove groundless, on further representations from you; but under my present impressions, I feel it my duty to state, explicitly, that I must withhold my sanction to any convention or agreement committing the United States, or tending to impress upon Hamet bashaw a conviction that *we have bound ourselves* to place him upon the throne. The consequences involved in such an engagement cannot but strike you forcibly, and a general view of our situation, in relation to the reigning bashaw and our unfortunate countrymen in Tripoli, will be sufficient to mark its inexpediency. I shall consider it my duty, as it is certainly my inclination, to afford you every aid compatible with the authority vested in me, and commensurate with the means which have been placed at my disposal, and you may rely on the most active and vigorous support from the squadron as soon as the season and our arrangements will permit us to appear in force before the enemy's walls; but I wish you to understand that no guarantee or engagement to the exiled prince, whose cause, I must repeat, we are only favouring as an instrument to our advantage, and not as an end in itself, must be held to stand in the way of our acquiescence to any honorable or advantageous terms of accomodation which the reigning bashaw may be induced to propose: such terms being once offered and accepted by the representative of government appointed to treat of peace, our support to the ex bashaw must necessarily cease. You will not, however conceive, that these considerations, important as they are, ought to induce us at once to abandon the benefits which the measures you have adopted seem to promise. I conceive a perseverance in these by no means incompatible with a total freedom from any tramels, with respect to a definite object, which freedom I deem it all important to preserve, especially when I view the peculiar situation in which captain Bainbridge and his fellow sufferers may be placed by this co-operation. If, by your energy and exertions, added to the supplies now sent forward, you succeed in getting possession of Derne and Bengazi, we may calculate, that, having received this impulse from our strength, the bashaw will, himself, possess sufficient energy, courage and talents, and if accounts are correct, sufficient interest among the people, to move on with firm steps, and to conduct his friends and followers to the gates of Tripoli. Every support will, of course, be given to him by a systematic union of operations with the squadron, as to enable him to get into the rear of that town but should he be found deficient in those qualities, or that it appears we have been deceived in regard to the disposition of the inhabitants, he must be held as an unfit subject for further support or co-operation. I beg leave to mention to you, that as we are short of officers, the services of all will be wanted on board the respective ships as soon as we enter upon offensive measures. Should you conceive, however, that any serious disadvantage may result from withdrawing those with you, I have no objection to their remaining as volunteers; but it is impossible for me to comply with your requisition for 100 marines to be sent to the coast. Such a step, in the present posture of affairs, far exceeds my powers, and, besides, as we are rather short of hands, I could not feel myself justifiable in detatching so considerable a force from the squadron.

I have not been unmindful of your requisition for field artillery, which I think with you, is essential, but here it was impossible to procure it; I therefore dispatched some days since, the congress frigate to Messina, where I hope to obtain four field pieces complete for service, and as soon as they arrive they will be sent to the coast with the necessary ammunition. As I am still too unwell to write you with my own hand, I must refer you to captain Hull, in whose judgement and discretion I have the fullest confidence, for information on several collateral points, and for my sentiments on others. In this letter I have endeavoured to explain, as clearly as possible what are my ideas with respect to the wishes and intentions of our government, and what I feel to be the extent of my authority, relative to the co operation with Hamet Bashaw. I reiterate my fixed resolution to afford you every support and assistance which are consistent with the powers and resources vested in me, adding at the same time my dissent from any guarantee, covenant, or engagement, by which the United States may stand committed, to place the exiled prince on the throne, or any condition which militates against the most perfect and uncontrouled power of choice and action, in concluding a pacification with Jussuff bashaw, should he offer terms honorable and advantageous to our country.

I should be wanting in justice to you sir as well as to the officers who have shared thus far your toils and dangers, were I not to express my full reliance on your courage, energy and perseverance, as well as my ardent desire that your most sanguine expectations may be realized.

The observations which I here convey to you are far from being intended to cool your zeal, or discourage your expectations but they are what I conceive it necessary to make and drawn from me by the purest feeling of duty, and as such permit me to recommend them to your calm consideration, and I request that you will make them the subject of conversation with captain Hull, who is fully possessed of my sentiments.

COPY.

Commodore Barron, to the secretary of the Navy.

MALTA, April 6, 1805.

SIR,

HAVING in my respects of yesterday, given a full account of the present disposal of the squadron under my command, and whatever had occurred of notice since my preceding dispatches, I have now the honor to lay before you a sketch of Mr. Eaton's transactions in Egypt, and the measures which have been in consequence thereof adopted. The accompanying communications from that gentleman to the navy department, joined with copies of those addressed to me, and the collateral correspondence betwixt captain Hull and him, to all which I beg leave to refer you minutely will afford you a wide view of the subject, whilst it precludes the necessity of lengthy comments from me. You will there perceive the many and unforseen difficulties which Mr. Eaton met with in finding the ex bashaw who had joined the fortunes of the Mamlukes. You will be apprized of the situation in which matters stood at the departure of the Argus from Alexandria, on the 19th of February, and the plan which he had chalked out to pursue the intended co operation with Hamet. On receipt of these advices I made immediate arrangements to send such part of the succors requested by the bashaw and Mr. Eaton, as could be procured here, and as I considered myself authorised by my instructions to afford; and captain Hull sailed again on the 26th ultimo, in the Argus, with the Hornet sloop (the same which I mentioned having purchased) under convoy, carrying a supply of money, provisions, &c. He directed his course for Bomba (a place about 60 miles to the eastward of Derne) where, as you will collect from the papers inclosed, he confidently expected to open a communication with the bashaw and his followers. Such, sir, is the present situation of the business.

I am well aware that you will feel an anxiety to know my opinion with regard to the probable success of this co-operation; but until I have further intelligence and more data to go by, it were improper even to hazard a conjecture. In perusing the letters from Mr. Eaton, and weighing the nature and consequences of certain measures in his contemplation, I must own that I have felt some uneasiness arising out of a fear that he has taken a wider scope in his engagements to the bashaw, than is compatible with the ideas and intentions of government, or with the authority vested in me, as relates to the subject of co-operation. I have stated this apprehension in a commmunication to Mr. Eaton, in which I have also explained in precise terms, my own ideas, and how far I conceived he might proceed without committing himself or the country. A copy of my letter will be found annexed. I feel confident that the sentiments there expressed, and the principles laid down, with respect to the plan in question, will meet your approbation.

From the concurring information, principally from persons well acquainted with the bashaw, which I have recently received of his character and conduct, I confess that my hopes from a co-operation with him are less sanguine than they were.—Perhaps, however, I may shortly have reason to raise my expectations to their former standard; but till something occurs to justify the belief that he possesses more courage, energy and talent, than those who appear to know him well, give him credit for, it would be reprehensible to flatter myself or the government with prospects which the result may disappoint. I am equally at a loss to calculate the effects of this co-operation upon the mind of the reigning bashaw; a short time will throw light upon this interesting point. In the mean while I cannot conceal from you my candid opinion, that from the obstinacy hitherto exhibited by Jussuff Bashaw, and the pertinacity of his character, not unmixed with bravery and other qualities belonging to a soldier, added to the natural advantages of his situation, the contest promises to be more arduous than was at first anticipated. Our co-operation with Hamet may, and in all probability will, induce him either to offer us terms at once; or, finding his dominions menaced and his life endangered, to put every thing to the hazard of war. In the latter case we may naturally conclude that his resistance will not only be obstinate, but desperate. I look with anxiety for the return of the vessel which sailed a few days since for Tripoli, with supplies for the prisoners, she will undoubtedly bring important intelligence.

The ex-bashaw's secretary of state, whom you will find mentioned in Mr. Eaton's correspondence, returned in the Argus to join his master. He appeared to be a sensible, discreet old man; he brought me a letter from the bashaw, a translation of which, with a copy of my answer, is attached to the accompanying papers.

Commodore Barron to William Eaton, Esq.

Malta 15th April, 1805.

SIR,

I had the honor of addressing you very fully on the twenty second ult. by captain Hull; since which I have received no advices from the Barbary coast. It was not till the twelfth instant that the Congress arrived here from Missina, with the field artillery, which captain Decatur experienced considerable delay and difficulty in procuring. It was my intention to have sent that frigate to the coast, but on making particular enquiry of a pilot well acquainted in that quarter, I find that the impracticability of approaching the shore with heavy vessels, renders the communication extremely uncertain & difficult. I have therefore thought it prudent to wave my original intention, and to dispatch the Nautilus schooner, whose light draft of water will enable her to approach the coast with greater safety and advantage. Captain Dent shapes his course for Bomba, where I calculate he will find you with the bashaw and army, and where I hope he will have little difficulty in establishing an intercourse. He has on board his schooner 2 brass field pieces with trains, powder, shot &c. complete, which he is directed to deliver to your possession.——I hope they will reach you safe and have no doubt but they will be found extremely serviceable in the progress of your operations.—— Nothing material has occurred since captain Hull's departure. The harbour of Tripoli remains closely blockaded.——The President frigate sailed this day to reinforce the vessels already on that station. Captain Dent is instructed, after delivering the artillery and stores, to return immediately to this port with dispatches from you. You will readily imagaine my anxiety to hear of your proceedings and prospects.

I am,
respectfully, &c.
Signed,
S. BARRON.

Extract of a letter from Wm. Eaton, to commodore Barron, dated, Derne, April 26th 1805.

The information I have the honor to forward of this date, stating in abstract occurrences since my last, will not disappoint the expectations my calculations there may have formed. Certain periods of your letter of the 22d ult require a distinct and seperate answer. This I shall do with candor.

It was understood when government came to a determination to try the effect of a co-operation with Hamet bashaw, against the enemy, that provision would be made adequate to the experiment, six field pieces a thousand stand of arms, with suitable ammunition, and eighty thousand dollars were asked for by Hamet bashaw, while yet in possession of this province, and gaining ground against the usurper. The secretary of the navy informed me that the arms, ammunition and fifty thousand dollars would be furnished, and they were to have been put on board at Hampton Roads, while the squadron were getting ready for sea. Information arrived of the bashaw having been driven from his post and retired to Egypt.

In consequence of which it is to be presumed the supplies getting in readines were withheld, as the success of the experiment then appeared very doubtful. The twenty thousand dollars deposited with the consul general at Algiers, to be applied to this service, cannot be supposed adequate to the purpose of bringing the bashaw from his exile in Egypt, placing him in a station to act against a rival, possessed of all the resources of his kingdom, and carrying his plan of operations into effect, whatever may have been the dispositions of the people towards him. The twenty thousand dollars, therefore, could have been only

d. Our co-operation with
nd in all probability will, in-
r to offer us terms at once;
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ty for the return of the vea-
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ing important intelligence.
w's secretary of state, whom
nentioned in Mr. Eaton's
, returned in the Argus to
He appeared to be a sen-
ld man; he brought me A
bashaw, a translation of
copy of my answer, is ac-
companying papers.

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ron to William Eaton, Esq.

Malta 15th April, 1805.

e honor of addressing you,
the twenty second ult. by
ince which I have received
the Barbary coast. It was
th instant that the Congress
m Missina, with the field
captain Decatur experienc.
delay and difficulty in pro.
my intention to have sent
the coast, but on making
ry of a pilot well acquaint-
er, I find that the impracti-
proaching the shore with
renders the communication
rtain & difficult. I have there-
rudent to wave my origin-
d to dispatch the Nautilus
e light draft of water will
approach the coast with
and advantage. Captain
course for Bomba, where I
l find you with the bashaw
where I hope he will have
in establishing an inter-
s on board his schooner 2
ces with trains, powder,
lete, which he is directed
our p- session.——I hope
you safe and have no doubt
found extremely service-
ess of your operations.——
ial has occurred since cap-
parture. The harbour of
closely blockaded——The
te sailed this day to rein-
els already on that station.
s instructed, after deliver-
y and stores, to return im-
is port with dispatches from
readily imagaine my anxie-
ur proceedings and pros-

y, &c.

S. BARRON.

---

er from Wm. Eaton, to com-
on, dated, Derne, April 26th

---

mation I have the honor to
s date, stating in abstract
ce my last, will not disap-
ectations my calculations
formed. Certain periods
f the 22d ult require a dis-
te answer. This I shall do

erstood when government
rmination to try the effect
ion with Hamet bashaw, a-
y, that provision would be
to the experiment, six field
nd stand of arms, with suit-
n, and eighty thousand dol-
d for by Hamet bashaw,
ossession of this province,
round against the usurper.
of the navy informed me
ammunition and fifty thou-
uld be furnished, and they
en put on board at Hamp-
e the squadron were getting
Information arrived of the
been driven from his post
gypt.
ce of which it is to be pre-
plies getting in readines
as the success of the expe-
eared very doubtful. The
l dollars deposited with the
at Algiers, to be applied to
nnot be supposed adequate
f bringing the bashaw from
pt, placing him in a station
rival, possessed of all the
kingdom, and carrying his
ons into effect, whatever
he dispositions of the peo-
n. The twenty thousand
re, could have been only

to assist the research of the bashaw, and the revival of his affairs, in case our plan should be thought feasible. Hence I think it is not presuming too far to conclude, that the unlimited discretion vested in the commander in chief, in regard to all the exigencies of the war, and particularly as it relates to the object in view, extends to every matter necessary to its accomplishmens. The instructions of the secretary of the navy certainly cannot mean to tie him down to any limited applications.

The advantages calculated to result from the success of this measure have heretofore been stated, and thus far the experiment has not disappointed these calculations. We are in possession of the most valuable province of Tripoli; the high estimation the enemy places on this departiment of the kingdom is evidenced by the extraordinary efforts he has used to defend it, and by the menaces to which he has resorted to deter us from the operations here; his camp was only 14 hours' march from the place when we seized it by assault. I am this evening informed they are retrograding and only regret we have not the means of pursuing them. The expences already incurred in this expedition will amount to nearly thirty thousand dollars; for thirteen thousand of which we are indebted to Messrs. Briggs and Brothers of Alexandria, eleven thousand have been received through the hands of capt. Hull, including his advance and drafts in Egypt. I have disbursed nearly 2,000 and for the residue shall be indebted to individuals. This expence will not appear extravagant, when it is considered that it covers all our expenditures in Egypt, where many sacrifices were necessary to pass the barriers of the Turkish jealousy and avidity, in getting the bashaw through that country; of furnishing horses, tents, arms and ammunition, preparatory to our entering the desert; of provisioning 1.200 souls, and about 200 horses, in that barren desert, upwards of forty days, a distance of near by five hundred miles, and of caravans for transporting these provisions the whole distance from Alexandria, and also the unavoidable expenditures in presents to chiefs, and payment to troops, in order to gain the one and avail ourselves of the services of the other.

May 1st.

The situation in which it is known Hamet Bashaw was found in Upper Egypt, must of itself suggest the idea, that he must be destitute of all means of moving a military expedition, except the attachment of his subjects. The possession of this province does not materially alter that situation. The general failure of the harvest, which the whole coast of Barbary experienced last season, together with the extraordinary tributes which Jussuf Bashaw has exacted to support the war, has rendered not only this but every other part of Tripoli poor and oppressed, wholly destitute of contributing any thing very considerable to either of the rival brothers. This is a circumstance favorable to our measures, if we will go to the expence of profiting by it. No chief, whatever may be the attachment of his followers, can long support military operations without the means of subsisting and paying his troops. The observation is peculiarly applicable to the temper and circumstances of the Arabs of this country, who, in fact, form its real strength; who are poor, yet avaricious, and who being accustomed to despotism, are generally indifferent about the name, or person, of their despot, provided he imposes no new burthens. Stronger proof of this cannot be brought, than the difficulty Jussuff Bashaw's camp has found in recruiting in its progress from Tripoli. It left there long since with about two hundred men.

I have, this morning, intercepted six letters from that camp, dated only four days since, signed by the commander in chief, the governor of Bengazi, and aid de camp, addressed to the governor of Derne, and to several chiefs or sheiks, encouraging them to hope and perseverance, and stating that their delay has only been occasioned by expectations of receiving reinforcements from the Arab tribes. They have increased their number only three hundred, though they have passed through that part of the country nearest, and most nearly attached to the enemy. Hamet Bashaw brought two thousand Arabs into the field on the 27th. This serves to shew the weight of money with these people, and as a pretty good criterion of the balance of influence between the two bashaws. With the aids contemplated by government to have been furnished Hamet Bashaw, when in the position he now holds, I have no doubt but he may proceed to the walls of Tripoli. But while I offer this opinion, I cannot conceal my apprehensions, grounded on experience, that when arrived there, he could effect little, without more military talents and firmness, than exists either in himself or the hordes of Arabs who attach themselves to him. They are exactly what Volney describes of the camps of the Egyptian beys, rather a rabble than an army; and in our affair have they held safe positions to catch fugitives, until the doors of the enemy were opened for plunder, when they became at once brave and impetuous.—If, therefore, the co-operation is to be pursued with him, and its direction is to be confided to me, it must be on conviction that detachments of regulars may be occasionally debarked from the squadron, or procured elsewhere, to aid and give effect to such operations as require energy.—With the supplies asked for, provisions for our Christians and with the firm front of one regular regiment, I believe it would not be presuming too far, to engage, in conjunction with the squadron, to force the enemy to take refuge in a sanctuary. But I confess sir, there is one discouraging circumstance resulting from the declared views in affording auxiliaries to Hamet Bashaw. These aids are to be withdrawn at any period, when the enemy shall propose terms of peace which may be accepted by the agent of government on the spot. If Hamet Bashaw is to be used *solely* as an instrument to the attainment of an object exclusively to the advantage of the United States, without any consideration to his future existence, or well being, I cannot persuade myself, that any bond of patriotism dictates to me, the duty of having a chief agency, nor indeed any, in so extraordinary a sacrifice. Certainly the enemy will propose terms of peace with us, the moment he entertains serious apprehensions from his brother. This may happen at any stage of the war most likely to rid him of so dangerous a rival and not only Hamet bashaw, but everyone acting with him must inevitably fall victims to our economy. If we proceed no farther, it would seem incumbent on the honor of government in the event of peace, at least, to place Hamet Bashaw in a situation as eligible as that from which he has been drawn, out of the power of an incensed and vindictive enemy. Probably Jussuff Bashaw would agree to establish him in the government of this province and Bengazi, and to restore to him his family. He may perhaps be made satisfied with such an accommodation, and the United States experience from it many of the advantages calculated to result from carrying the original plan into execution, and consistently with both our honor and interest. At all events, I am deeply impressed with the opinion, that the post we have secured here should not be abandoned, nor terms of peace precipitately embraced; indeed it were to be wished that the effect of the success of a co-operation might be tried. It would very probably be a death blow to the Barbary system. Any accomodation savoring of relaxness would as probably be death to the navy, and a wound to the national honor. If it is determiped either to proceed or hold a position here, further supplies of cash and provisions must immediately be sent to the coast.

From reasons which will suggest themselves from preceding observations, it would not be good policy in Hamet Bashaw to levy contributions during the contest with his brother, lest it should alienate his friends. On the contrary, he ought to be enabled to move with a liberal hand. Cash will do much with the inhabitants of this country: even those whom it will not engage to fight, will by it be engaged not to fight; with it we can pass generally. But if here and there we find a walled town or a garrison impervious to its influence, cannon balls and bayonets come in as irresistible agents. The convention I have entered into with Hamet Bashaw may be useful in case he succeeds in getting repossession of his government, otherwise it can do no mischief, even if ratified, as will appear by the precaution in the second article.

(To be continued.)

The Subscriber respectfully informs, his friends and the public in general that he has this day *received a cargo of*

Good Single Oysters,

Which will please those who will favor him with their custom.

Frederick Shuck.

Jan. 23. d3t.

RAN AWAY,

From the subscriber, on Friday last,

AN apprentice boy, named *Adam Bayes.*—All persons are forewarned harboring or employing him, and all masters of vessels are cautioned against carrying him off, as I will put the law in force against any one offending.

Levi Talbert.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MR. SNOWDEN,

THE subject of the contemplated bridge over the Potomac from the city of Washington to Alexander's Island, and of a turnpike road leading thence to the town of Alexandria having, for some time past, occupied a great share of the public attention, a few remarks upon the general importance of that measure, and a short enquiry as to the most eligible route for conducting the aforesaid road, will at this time, perhaps, not be unseasonable.

The more we consider the subject the stronger is our conviction of its great importance, both in a national and local point of view. The distance from Capitol-Hill to Alexandria, by the way of Geo. Town, is about 12 miles: That section of the road south of Potomac, is in winter frequently almost impassable, and extends over a chain of hills and lofty eminences, some of them of a difficult ascent, and intersected by rivulets, which, in high freshes, have endangered the life of the traveller.* On the other hand, the distance between the Capitol and Alexandria, by the contemplated route, is about six miles; the road will lead over grounds beautifully waving, and uninterrupted by a single hill or rivulet, except a narrow part of Four Mile Creek, where it is scarcely navigable for a large batteaux, and a causeway and bridge may be built at a small expence. The circumstance of the new route reducing a distance of 12 to 6 miles, of its saving some thousands of miles in the annual portage of the public mails, of its lessening the public expence attending that postage to I know not what amount, the encreased facility of intercourse between the inhabitants of the district and those of the adjacent states, the superior certainty, celerity, and safety, which will attend the passage of the public stages, and the conveyance of the public dispatches in all seasons of the year, by night as well as by day, are, jointly and severally, considerations of immense moment. An improvement of such grandeur and general utility, commencing at the seat of government, and coming under the immediate view of the representatives of the nation, as well as of strangers visiting the City, from the most distant parts of the country, will go far towards exciting a spirit for similar improvements, in every state of the union. The Washington bridge will be the golden chain of union between the northern and southern states. It will indissolubly unite the interests, and knit the bonds of amity and social intercourse between the now disjoined portions of the district of Columbia.

Taking it for granted that a measure so beneficial and honorable to the nation will, sooner or later, be taken up by an enlightened congress, upon national principles, let us next consider what would be the most eligible route for a turnpike road from the Washington bridge to the town of Alexandria? Here I am of opinion there will be no material diversity of sentiment, except where interest or prejudice may lead to different and opposite conclusions. The road will probably pass by or near a place called Sebastian's Spring where there is the most copious fountain of sweet and excellent water, to be met with in the whole district; it will thence lead over an extent of level country to the narrows of 4 mile creek where a causeway, united with a bridge of less than fifty feet in length, may be constructed at the expence of about two or three thousand dollars; and thence over a tract of level tho' elevated ground to the northern extremity of *Washington* street, in the town of Alexandria. This street leads directly to the heart of the town, as also to the centre of population and business, and, of all the streets it is at once the most spacious, the most elevated, and the most airy. In honor of the illustrious character whose name it bears, it was extended to the uncommon width of 100 feet. On it there are no less than four edifices dedicated to public worship; it is paved in part, and even now forms the northern avenue to the improved parts of the town. Add to this that at no distant day, a bridge will extend from its southern extremity over Great Hunting creek, and a public road will be opened, which will cut off 3 or 4 miles of the distance to Richmond. Thus Washington street, throughout its whole length, would become a section of the public highway of the United States, and when perfectly built up, it would be surpassed in elegance and grandeur by no street on this side the Atlantic.

The new road, or as we may more properly call it, the WASHINGTON AVENUE, will be an hundred feet wide. It should be gravelled in the middle, and ornamented on each side by a double row of trees, and probably at some future period it will form but one continued street from Alexandria to the Washington bridge.

In a future paper I hope to be able to obviate every material objection which either private interest of mistake may have suggested, in opposition to this *grand national improvement.*

An Inhabitant of Columbia.

* A gentleman from Alexandria, travelling in a gig, was near being drowned at Marles', on the Georgetown road, in the summer of 1804.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Let any honest man, of whatever perfuasion in our domestic politics he may be, peruse with attention the letters addressed by M. Talleyrand to our minister at Paris, and by M. Turreau to Mr. Madison, secretary of state—together with the decree of proscription which M. Ferrand the French commandant in the city of San to Domingo, has dared to issue against the American commerce, "*in whatever ports it may be found*"—And, having bestowed due consideration on those letters, (and on the decree which follows them) not only as they affect the property and personal safety of our citizens, but as they sink the character and prostrate the sovereignty of the United States, let him say under what sense of official duty, or impression of the national interests, our executive government could have withheld these important letters from the legislature, and people of the United States, until they were *incidentally* called for by the Senate, acting in its *legislative* capacity—and even for fourteen days after that request was made. Let him then pronounce, with an impartial judgment, what ought to be the sentiment and proceeding of the people and legislature, in such flagrant circumstances.

It will be observed, that the first letter of M. Talleyrand, to Mr. Armstrong bears date on the 16th of August, 1808, and the second on the 16th of the same month—and, that the first of Mr. Turreau's letters to Mr. Madison, which was dated on the 14th of October 1805, was *not answered* on the 3rd of January, 1806, when the second was written—And that, until the 10th of the present month, the citizens of the United States, who are so deeply implicated in the result, have been held in utter ignorance of the intentions and declarations of the government of France, as expressed in these letters, respecting the commerce with St. Domingo—Nor was it even permitted to the legislature of the Union, by having the facts imparted to them, to prevent, or to prepare against the consequences!

[Philadelphia Political Register.]

BOSTON, January 18.

Captain Lamson, who arrived here yesterday, from Gibraltar, confirms, the account, that 13 of the British line of battle ships, engaged off Cadiz, were at Gibraltar, totally dismasted:—and that four of Lord Nelson's prizes were also there. He adds, that two of the Spanish prizes got into Malaga, after the action; that the British ships were very severely injured; and that they lost a great number of men.

An article in the last English papers, mentions, that orders had been dispatched from the admiralty, by Telegraphe, to several men of war lately arrived from the channel fleet to join Lord Collingwood, off Cadiz immediately. This is confirmatory of the intelligence of the injury done the British in the battle off Cadiz, and in the storm which succeeded.

NORFOLK, January 20.

Arrived, sch'r Argus, Small, 23 days from the Bay of Honduras. Left at the Bay, the schooner Zaphira, Jordan, to sail for Savannah, the first of January, At Cape Gracios Adios, the brig Betsey, Rose, of New York. At the Balize, the Mary Ann, Rowland, of N. York, to sail for Charleston in January; brig Sarah, Tucker, of Portland, unknown what time to sail. Spoke, in lat. 23 00, long. 80 20, the ship Eliza, Howey, from Trinidad, (Cuba,) bound to Baltimore. Off the Capes, spoke an English ship bound in.

Brig Neptune, Donnell, from Baltimore, bound to Antigua, having sprung a leak, put in here yesterday in distress.

RICHARD H. HENDERSON

Takes the liberty of stating that he has changed his residence from Dumfries to Leesburg, with the intention of pursuing the practice of LAW in the counties of Loudoun, Fairfax and Prince William, and of attending the District Court of Hay-Market. He will also engage in collections with diligence and attention.

January 24. e6t.

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300 Barrels Freight wanted for Norfolk.

Apply to

Washington Peirce,

At Col. RAMSAY'S *Camping Room;*

Who wishes to Purchase,

Three Thousand Bushels Corn.

January 23. d3t.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilon's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and its being suited, to every age and constitution, and also contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaridres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part at our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better as health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, destructions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. taw

☞ A few copies of the *American Gardner*, may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Just Published,

And for Sale by Cottom & Stewart,

A Key to Mystery of Iniquity

OR AN

Address to Men of Candor and lovers of Truth.

BY JOHN WEST,

Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendium ecclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's reflections; proving *modern episcopacy* to be spurious, and human legislation in the Church to be usurpation, &c. &c.

May 2.

Valuable Lands and Negroes, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of disposing of his distant property, so as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for sale the following lands and negroes, at prices reduced as to claim the attention of persons willing to invest money in such property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly opposite the town of Fredericksburgh, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a considerable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of grass, small grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will attest. The house and offices are of brick, and on a large and handsome scale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taste and well planted with the choicest fruit trees now in full bearing, and ornamented with forest trees and shrubs of almost every description.—There is on the estate adjoining the river, a grist mill built of free stone, containing the modern machinery and two pair of stones, one of them French Burrs—It commands a large country custom, is well situated for merchant business, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum, exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more.—There are all necessary out houses, for either convenience or luxury, such as ice-house, spring-house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all these advantages and expensive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the *land alone* ought to command. There are also some valuable fisheries, and quarries of free stone on this estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and in view of the town of Fredericksburgh, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. the residue is in wood, surrounding a height, which furnishes a beautiful scite for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court house, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thousand acres, on which there are also several tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts, as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling house, store and tobacco inspection ware house. Few situations combine more advantages, it being an excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the two first of which are at present kept there. The houses have lately been put in good repair, and the *buildings alone* will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Also, a valuable Scite for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King George county, and not far distant from the last mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is substantial and entire, and the situation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extensive custom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of Fredericksburgh.

Likewise, about *two hundred and thirty NEGROES*, of different ages, sizes and description. A sale of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of these Negroes are at present attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as stock of every description.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the district of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the subscriber unable to attend to property so distant, is anxious to convert it into stock.

He will also *rent* a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant from Alexandria, George-Town, and the City of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. taw

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTOM and STEWART, and for Sale, at their Store,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

OR

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Al

Vol. VI.]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, [illegible] o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes and bls.
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles } a bo
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITU
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOO
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cott
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry
ticles.

Philip G. Marsteller

Nov. 12.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner

BETSEY

Burthen eight hundred barr
Was built in eighteen hundred and two—And is without exception the best belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*

Benjamin Shreve,

Dec. 14.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP

HETTY,

Just arrived from Liverpool, lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory may be seen and description of the Ship known, on application to Captain Russ on board or to

Ricketts, Newton & C

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days she will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & C

January 1.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time in the West Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 *boxes—containing*
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportation.

ALSO,

80 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum
For Sale, by

John G. Lad

December 13.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria

THAT a dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, for the year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives on Thursday next, the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors

Gurdin Chapin, *Cash.*

January 6. 3taw

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—*Apply to the* PRINTER.

November 12.